Pon't Be Harried Into Ill Considered Legislation.—Mr. Rooseveit's Secretary of the Treasury Vehemently Applauded at the Merchants Association Lunch.

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, said some things yesterday to a meeting of more than 1,000 members of Merchants Association of New York. and the merchants liked the Secretary and told him so, and liked what he said and cheered it. But-and this was the "but" over which the merchants gossiped significantly as they partook of sandwiches and sauterne punch (moderately) afterward-the Secretary of the Treasury said, some things which coming from a man less loyal to the Administration might have been construed as, well, almost as lese majesté.

This, for example: "We must not be hurried into ill considered legislation. Panic in legislation is worse even than panic in

The merchants were strong for that sentiment and cheered it heartily. And they cheered again when the Secretary said: 'In the great field of legislation what we need are fewer and better laws and better nforcement of them."

And yet again this was applauded: "If any man has been guilty of a violation of trust that makes him amenable to the law we may feel confident that its processes, in orderly manner and regardless of sensational incitement, for or against him, will be evoked in the interest of the public." (The reporter is responsible for the italics.)

The occasion of the meeting and the speaking was the tenth anniversary celebration of the Merchants Association. The association has a new building of its own at 86-72 Lafayette street, but the large assembly room back of its offices on the second floor was not large enough for the meeting, which was held in an entire floor loft over the offices.

On the platform besides the officers and speakers were a score of invited guesta. and in the secretary's pockets were a score of regrets from invited guests. This was the telegram among the many read which evoked the heartiest applause:

I greatly regret that my duties here make it impossible for me to attend tenth anniversary celebration of the Merchants Associa-Mon this afternoon. I highly appreciate the public spirit of the members of the association, and it would have given me much pleasure work it has done in safeguarding the public interests and in securing intelligent consideration of public affairs. It constitutes an imready to come to the support of good causes and to insist upon the maintenance of high standards of administration. The success of the last ten years is a promise of the great good which is sure to result from its future efforts. Charles E. Hughes,

Governor State of New York. In opening the meeting Clarence Whitman, president of the association, said in

The natural and healthful operations manufacturing, trade and commerce are constantly impeded and burdened by harmful and abnormal conditions that restrict the egitimate operations of business and impose needless and sometimes destructive burdens. Inadequate, unwise and ill considered laws frequently have far reaching economic effects and interfere seriously with the normal and bealthful operations of trade. Bad administration is a frequent evil: failing on the one hand to provide the proper facilities and the efficient regulation which are among the principal purposes of government, and on the other exacting from the property owner excessive taxes or charges, which are in large part dissipated in wasteful or unproductive outlays. It is against abnormal nomic conditions and the abuses incident to them; against inefficient or harmful laws tnefficient administration in those matters that affect the business world that the work of the Merchants Association is chiefly

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton caught the merchants going and coming by offering to sell them a fine line of Faith in which be dealt. He said he knew they needed to replenish their stock in his line, for he had observed a lamentable lack of confidence in business circles lately, and "oonfidence" translates "faith."

President McGowan of the Board of Alderman suggested forwarding the

Aldermen suggested forwarding the date for the payment of taxes a month a year until it should come to pass that the city was getting a year's taxes in advance, and then no bonds need be issued for emergency uses. This did not make a hit, but the merchants were pleased when Mr. McGowan suggested: "It would lighten our burden very materially and enable

our burden very materially and enable us to prosecute our own public improvements more easily if we could be relieved from contributing an unjust proportion to the expenses of the State."

The next speaker, the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.. was thought by some to be taking a whack at a person who had been accused of cleaning house by setting fire to it when he said:

It is to be regretted that the eradication of evil has in some quarters, been accom-panied by hysteria and that together with the arraignment of the guilty a great number of innocent people have suffered. Perhaps our method of cleaning house is open to the criticism that we don't discriminate sharply enough. In our zeal to punish the offenders as they should be punished we have almost succeeded in injuring the fair name of the American business world and in destroying confidence in the people's

Then came Mr. Cortelyou, who prefaced then came Mr. Cortelyou, who prefaced his prepared speech with an explanation "to what we may call the people of the country as distinguished from those who have large and important dealings with and

by banks."

Mr. Cortelyou plainly intimated that criticism of the Secretary of the Treasury for making the first and largest deposits of Treasury cash in New York city had been based upon a lack of understanding of the conditions to be relieved by such density.

deposits.

"In the country at large," he said, "there is about \$227,000,000 of Treasury funds on deposit for the uses of the people. If the country believes that Treasury cash should not be locked up, certainly a contemplation of such an enormous sum on deposit in banks should convince the country that its wish is gratified.

country that its wish is gratified.

"Several allotments of Treasury cash were made by me when the weekly deposit plan was announced, and by such allotments we hoped to secure a better and wider diffusion of cash. When I came here, called by the stringency of which you have all heard and perhaps felt too much, \$20,000,000 had been so allotted, of which New York had open is a fair shire. ch, \$20,000,000 had been so allotted, ch New York had only its fair share.

"When the situation developed here—
the stringency—it became necessary to
make deposits here; the obvious one point
of greatest danger. That action was taken
in an effort to localize a distress which
might become national; or, to treat a sympon than only local in the horse of preventing tom then only local in the hope of preventing its spread. We did what we did for the whole country. I hope what has been done has created an appreciation in all quarters of the necessity of cooperation between all sections, all individuals, all institutions."

After expressing his thanks, complimenting the association and delivering a message of "renewed assurance of appreciation" from the President (which was applauded just one-third the length of time Mr. Cortelyou himself was) the Sectery said.

Your invitation to participate in these exercises of your tenth anniversary was secepted some weeks ago. Much has hap-

DON'THOARD, SAYS CORTELYOU | pened since that time. We have learned | some things by experience recently, by a very trying experience for many of you, but one from which I hope you are even now rapidly recovering. Among other things we have learned what it means to stand steady in times of storm and stress. We have learned too, more fully, perhaps, than heretofore, the value of credit in the business world, and have had brought home to us anew the fact that it is a most delicate part of a most delicate mechan-ism. We have learned where weak places were, where improper practices obtained We have learned again the value of coopera-

> In some directions what was weak has been strengthened, and what is all important, it any man has been guilty of a violation of trust that makes him amenable to the law, we may feel confident that its processes, in orderly manner and regardless of sensational in the interest of the public. [Applause.] The financial institutions of this great city have had, during the past three weeks, one of the severest tests they have ever undergone, and when the people of the country realize, as those of us who are familiar with the conditions realize, what they have done to stay panie and reestablish confidence, the measure of public approval of their service will be large indeed. [Applause.] Other great commercial and industrial centres have

> and to render assistance to every State and Now that the financial storm appears to be and more to the relief of the country at large and in other sections there are heavy de nands upon all available funds for the move ment of our crops, for the continuance of other mercantile undertakings, and, what we must not for a moment forget, for the employment of labor.
> It is a time when every citizen should as

operated, and back of them all has stood

the Government as representing all the peo

ple, seeking to aid only legitimate interests

sume his share of the burden. The hoarding of money, the exaction of unnecessarily harsh requirements in business dealings retard our return to normal conditions. Th hoarded money should be put back in the banks, and the exactions of bankers and merchants should be proportioned only to actual business necessities. To do otherwise is not only unpatriotic but unwise. believe that if this money of the country wherever hoarded, were at once put back to fulfil its functions in the channels of trade there would be within twenty-four hours an almost complete resumption of business operations. [Applause.] I doubt whether we can in any way estimate the loss that has fallen upon those who have, either from selfish or misguided motives, thus drawn their money from places of more than reason-able safety to put it where it has been lost through robbery or fire or other misfor-

through robbery or fire or other misfortune.

During periods of anxiety and unrest the President and his advisers are appealed to from all quarters with suggested remedies for exisiting evils. Some are worthy of serious consideration, but many, very many, do not fall within that classification. A case in point is the suggestions of various kinds that are now made for currency reform. This subject is one of great concern to every citizen, and it must have the fullest and most careful consideration. We must not be hurried into ill considered legislation. Panic in legislation is worse even than panic in business, for it strikes at the foundation of government. [Applause.]

The various plans advocated for currency reform must be subjected to rigid scrutiny to the end that the citizens of every section shall be fairly treated, their needs and requirements consulted and above all that whatever action is finally taken it shell be so sound and wholesome as to enhance our commercial standing among the nations of the world.

As a people we have this and many other grave problems before us. Their solution

grave problems before us. Their solutivial not be a thing of a month or a year. In must approach them with the determination exercise dispassionate judgment and seek as our ultimate aim justice as between

to exercise dispassionate judgment and to seek as our ultimate ain justice as between man and man.

In the great field of legislation what we need re fewer and better laws and better enforcement of them. [Applause.] Amendments to existing statutes admittedly defective will do much to point out similations and define liability. We should have more cooperation in husiness, whether among the banks or among mercantile establishments and other undertakings, each to operate in its own field, controlled or regulated by law to the extent that will fully safeguard the interests of the people, and that far only but so devised that each may be ready at all times to unite with others when danger threatens for the protection of credit, for the stability of business and for the manuferenance of national honer. [Applause.]

However serious our problems, and expecially however keen may be the financial embarrassments of these recent occurrences, we must not allow any temporary setback to stay our progress or our prosperity. We may well recall as we are recovering from this one what a great President of the past [McKinley] has said:

"Resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be relieved by a distrust of the present will not be relieved by a distrust of the present will not be relieved by a distrust of the present will not be relieved by a distrust of the present will not be the forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will yet triumoh through wise and beneficent legislation."

Ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs was down for the next and concluding speech, but it was then 2:30 o'clock, and a large head waiter, supposing the applause given to Mr. Cortelyou at the end of his given to Mr. Cortelyou at the end of his speech signified a general mercantile joy that it was eating time, announced in a booming voice, "Lunch served down one flight of stairs." So Mr. Griggs good naturedly cut it out. One thing Mr. Griggs would otherwise have said reads thus:

"The wisdom necessary for government or legislation does not come by intuition. It is not in the arrhousies, nor in the whirl-

It is not in the earthquake, nor in the whirl-wind, nor in the storm, but in the still, small voice of wisdom, speaking through

CURRENCY STILL AT A PREMIUM. Two and Three Per Cent. Paid in Chicago for Payroll Cash.

CRICAGO, Nov. 14.-Premiums for cu rency were freely paid in Chicago to-day and the bids of brokers and others, which ranged from 2 to 3 per cent., brought forth a fair volume of small bills, which in many instances represented the hoardings of

Sturges & Co., who have a standing offer of 2 per cent. premium for currency, got more than \$10,000 worth of bills to-day, for which the sellers received deposit checks. The funds are for payroll purposes out of

Two local brokerage firms are buying currency at 3 per cent. They are getting several thousand dollars a day, which is several thousand dollars a desent to clients in the country.

There were snow flurries yesterday in the Lake egions, northern New York and New England, out elsewhere the weather was generally fair. A low pressure area was moving off the maritime provinces, leaving all the interior and Southern States to the control of a high pressure central

over the lower Missouri Valley.

The pressure was only comparatively low in the neighborhood of Florida and in the extreme Northwest and Southwest. No atorm was visible. It was somewhat warmer in southern New York and southern and eastern New England, as it was it Utah, Nevada, Idaho and northwestward, and from the west Gulf coast northward into Misse From the Dakotas and apper Mississippi Valle; eastward to northern New York it was colder The mercury reached zero at Moorhead, Minn.
In this city the day was fair, growing coider;
wind, fresh to brisk west to northwest; average humidity, 45 per cent.; barometer, corrected to rea-to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.07; 3 P. M., 30.16.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

Highest temperature, 39°, at 3 P. M. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York and New Jersey, fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds, becoming

For New England, fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer in northern portion: light to fresh southerly winds. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania. Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day; partly cloudy and warmer to-morrow; light variable winds, becoming southerty.

For West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; partly cloudy and possibly local salows or rains to-morrow; light winds, becoming southerly. For western New York, fair to-day; partly cloudy and probably local snows or rains to morrow;

WHY NOT ALL LIVE TO BE 100

CHEW, CHEW, CHEW, AND YOU WON'T GET TIRED ANY MORE.

Eat What You Like When You Like, Says Mr Fletcher, but, Eat Property and, if Elderly, See Your Waist Line Dwindle -Yale Experiments and Says It's So.

You won't grow old fast, and you'll be pallbearer for the life insurance doctor that turned you down years ago, and, best of all, you may continue to attain "progressive growth in muscular efficiency after you have passed the age of 50 years without practising systematic physical exercise" if you will only eat your food the way Mr. Horace Flatcher argued last night that it should be eaten. Mr. Fletcher told the easy way these things may be attained to an audience that filled every seat in the big lecture room of the Academy of Medicine and spilled into a side balcony and overflowed into a double-line of standees that held up three walls of the room.

Perhaps more than half the audience was composed of women, which shows that their sex, too, is interested in keeping young. The lecture was not technical especially as the lecturer, to quote Dr. John A. Wyeth, president of the academy, who presided, "is not a physician-he's a gentleman." The best part of it all was that Mr. Fletcher didn't tell you what to eat and he didn't say you should avoid coffee, alcohol or tobacco. He didn't say that you should use alcohol and tobacco but he didn't say you shouldn't. And he stood there gray, haired, vigorous, fresh cheeked, and told of the century runs he makes now and then just to prove to himself that he hasn't yet reached the age where he can get tired even if he was turned down by a life insurance examiner years

ago as physically impossible. That was in his early forties, Mr. Fletcher said, and it was the life insurance taboo that made him sit up and begin the studies that have resulted in the Fletcher system of taking food into the system. Now Mr Fletcher has caused Yale University to carry on a thorough test of his ideas and has brought Dr. William Gilbert Anderson, head of the Yale Gymnasium, around to Fletcherism, as Dr. Anderson showed last night when at the conclusion of Mr. Fletcher's lecture Dr. Anderson followed him with a paper on "Observations on the Results of Tests for Physical Endurance at the Yale Gymnasium." Dr. Wyeth said that he was making his patients eat as Mr. Fletcher would have them eat, and that if "we all followed Mr. Fletcher's ideas we'd live to be 100 years old."

"I was fully conscious of my disabilities. said Mr. Fletcher when telling first of failing to get life insurance years ago, "and knew that the criticism of my condition was just. The shock of the statement, however, led me to consider my own case to recover my health. I believed the fault, at bottom, was malnutrition. Authorities on dietetics that I consulted held opinions so confused that I was led to infer that no one had struck the golden mean of truth.

"I argued first that if these disabilities are the responsibility of the individual suffering from malnutrition it's fair to suppose that the violation of natural requirements occurred before the loss of control of the food. If so, it must relate to either the selection of food or its treatment in the mouth before swattowing. This conclusion ied first to a consideration of selection but finally tended more particularly to the treat-

finally tended more particularly to the treatment of food in the mouth.

"If began with taste. To study taste I found it necessary carefully and observantly to masticate solid food in the mouth and to sip all liquids that have taste in much the same fashion as wine tasters and tea tasters do. While experimenting this way I found that many foods which had been considered convergitively tasteless. been considered comparatively tasteless acquired a sweetness hitherto unknown and that many considered quite palatable ceased to be so. These I discarded less food now completely satisfied the ap-petite, and that satisfaction was more com-plete than formerly had been the case with larger quantities. In two or three weeks measurement and obesity became modifie in progressive degree, until at the end of four or five months the insurance standard four or five months the insurance standard for normal weight was regained and the diseases which had been declared chronic

diseases which had been declared chronic and dangerous had apparently vanished. There also had been a notable diminution in the waste products of the body and an increase in working energy."

Mr. Fietcher said that he got the first test of his added physical endurance one Fourth of July while residing in Paris. On that day he rode his bicycle out to Fontainebleau and continued his ride with an exploration of the forest, and upon his return his cyclometer registered about 10 miles for the day. He was less fatigued than when in his "younger days fifty or sixty miles was a great performance," and there was none of the muscular soreness, or almost none, whereas in former years

sixty miles was a great performance, and there was none of the muscular soreness, or almost none, whereas in former years the soreness would last for days.

On his fiftieth birthday Mr. Fletcher started on a bicycle run as a further test at a little before 4 o'clock one morning and rode until after 10 o'clock that night. He covered 304 kilometers (about 190 miles), with a loss of only about two kilograms in weight. After this ride he slept five hours soundly and restfully, arose at sunrise and "before taking food rode fifty miles more as a test of condition and did not experience any sense of undue exertion from the day before."

"One result of these experiments and later ones of mountain climbing in the Tyrol," continued Mr. Fletcher, "was immunity from soreness and fatigue, no matter how great the strain."

Mr. Fletcher told of tests of his idas at Cambridge and by a number of distinguished acceptions.

Mr. Fletcher told of tests of his idas at Cambridge and by a number of distinguished scientists of Europe, all of which went to prove that his case was not exceptional. Then Prof. Chittenden of Yale began elaborate experiments with Mr. Fletcher's ideas and changed from a scoffer to a convert. Dr. Anderson put Mr. Fletcher through his paces with Yale oarsmen ("experiments that are drastic and fatiguing" said through his paces with Yale carsmen ("exercises that are drastic and fatiguing," said
Dr. Anderson) and Mr. Fletcher got away
with them with ease. It proved, he said,
that if you will but chew and chew your food
until it goes down as it should, and don't
think about troubles and worries while
dining, and select what you like to chew
well, and select it only when you feel you
want it, you always will be "in training."
"The only rules of the experiments,"
asid the speaker, "were thorough mastication of all food and obedience to the calls
of the appetite as to choice and quantity
of food and time of eating. The results were
a natural reduction of proteid and thorough mastication reduced the consumption
of food one-fourth, with a net increase of
90 per cent. in muscular endurance, together with a decided gain in mental efficiency, and in the case of the Yale students,
the ease with which college tasks were
performed.

"Ever four years and four months I've

the ease with which college tasks were performed.

"For four years and four months I've taken no systematic physical exercise but have fed my body in accordance with the dictates of appetite. I've been all over the world in the meantime, under conditions of unusual responsibility and strain, with irregular food, climate, activity and inactivity. I've been caught in a midwinter blizzard 3,500 feet up in the Himalayas and waded there waist deep in snow for seven hours and suffered no discomfort or disability. My tests have shown not a slipping back after passing 50 but a distinct advance in endurance and muscular quality, and recent tests, although more severe than earlier ones, were accomplished with greater ease.

"Toon't fight at the breakfast table."

"Don't fight at the breakfast table. One should make the act of taking food a joy-ously reverential ceremony. It doesn't take up too much time. You can learn to dine normally after practising in anywher from one week to a month at the most, do not recommend any particular ment or food. The question is how to eat.

PORTO RICAN COURT ROW.

District Court Judge Cocroes Island Auditor to Pay Court Expenses.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.
SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 14.—United States District Court Judge Rodney and United States Marshal Hubbard contend that ce to the auditing law passed by the last Legislature to compel the Federal court to comply with the statutes regardents of money will oripple the business of the court and they therefore refused to comply with it. As a result G. C. Ward, the insular Auditor, refused to honor warrants for the payment of

witnesses' and jurors' fees. Witnesses protested-against their inability to obtain the sums due them and the court was in a predicament. Upon Marshal Hubbard's petition it issued a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the Auditor to pay the court accounts, a refusal to obey which would have placed the Auditor in contempt

Mr. Ward appeared and prayed the court to grant a stay on appeal until the matter could be decided by the Supreme Court. Judge Rodney refused, holding that the Auditor must obey the mandamus by honoring the court's accounts. He added, however, that he would allow an appeal if the Auditor accepted his ruling. To this Mr.

Ward agreed, and the stay was then granted. Assistant Attorney-General Brown, who appeared against the mandamus, presented seven grounds against the writ. Among other things he maintained that the court lacked jurisdiction and that Judge Rodney was disqualified to sit in the case because he was personally inter-

Judge Rodney was firm and acrid. He declared that the court's dignity was at stake and that the attitude of the insular government threatened the life of the court. Hence he was justified in issuing the writ of mandamus. He added that he would not brook any further refusal to obey the writ. The Auditor must pay the accounts or otherwise, the Judge inti-mated, he would be arrested.

BRITISH PREMIER ILL.

Has Heart Spasm After Participating in Luncheon to the Kalser.

special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Nov. 14 .- After attending the luncaeon to the Kaiser at the Guildhall yesterday Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, went to Bristol, where he addressed a meeting. At its close he went to the house of a local member of Parliament for the night.

At 1 A. M. the household was aroused by his illness. Physicians were summoned in haste. It is announced that Sir Henry is better to-day, but that he is confined to

A physician has been summoned from It was said at noon that the condition of

the Premier had improved. His trouble was spasm of the heart. The effects, it is believed, will soon pass. The physicians announced to-night that the condition of Sir Henry has so improved that they would issue no bulletins. The

Premier will, however, rest a day or two before he starts for London BIDS FOR PICTURE TOO LOW. Fine Specimen of Hoppner Portraiture Withdrawn at London Sale.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Nov. 14.—Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. Symphon, which is in an exceedingly well preserved condition and which has never been restored, was offered at auction to-day. The highest bid was 4.800 guineas (224,000), and the picture was withdrawn. It will be recalled that Hoppner's portrait of Lady Louisa Manners was sold at auction 1901 and brought 14,050 guineas (\$75,762).

Projected Sailing Date Leaves Him Only an Hour in Berlin

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN SAGASARI, Japan, Nov. 14. - According to wireless despatches dated November 13, Secretary Taft and party will reach Vladivostok on the night of November 18. From St. Petersburg Mr. Taft will go direct to Hamburg and will sail for New York on December 7.

If the present plan is carried out his stay in Berlin will be limited to an hour on the night of December 8.

Mrs. Taft will go to Paris and remain two weeks.

The trip on the Rainbow continues pleas-

ant. The message received here was relayed by the Chattanooga.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Major Frank
McIntyre, acting chief of the bureau of
insular affairs, received to-day a cablegram from Gen. Edwards, who is travelling with Secretary Taft, asking that tentative arrangements be made for the Secretary and his party to sail from Hamburg on the and his party to sail from Hamburg on the General Grant on December 7, or from Cherbourg on the Majestic on December 11.

Gen. Edwards stated that Secretary Taft would be able to state definitely upon his arrival in Moscow which steamer he would sail on. His despatch was filed at Nagasaki and gave no indication regarding Secretary Taft's plans while en route through

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE. Arrangement Made in London May Relieve Pressure, It is Said.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Globe gives. under all reserve, a rumor to the effect that an important financial arrangement has been made in London, New York and Paris which will have the result of ma-terially lessening the financial strain, and perhaps of making possible the lowering of the bank rate.

SCHOOLHOUSE BLOWN UP. Nitroglycerine Bombs Exploded in New

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.-Three nitroglycerine bombs, discharged in rapid succession, partly wrecked the new Charles W. Henry School at Greene and Carpenter streets. Germantown, this morning.

For squares around people were awakened by the noise, and pieces of the wreckage were hurled through houses more than a indred yards distant.

The police have not been able to

clue to the person who committed the act, but they believe it was some fanatic who resents the expenditure of as much money on a school building as is being spent on this one.

The Henry school, which will be the finest in the city, was only partly finished. As a result of the explosion the rear wall will have to be rebuilt. The interior is ruined.

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LANDOWNERS' DUMA MEETS THIRD RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

CHEERS THE CZAR.

Tauride Palace Guarded by Troops, but St Petersburg Is Absolutely Placid-Silent Protest of Social Democrats-Stolypin Consults Pensants on Local Conditions

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.-The third Duma of the Russian Empire was formally opened to-day amid omens of storm. It s called by the people the "Gospodskaja," or parliament of the lords, so preponderant are the landowners and other aristocratic elements in the membership.

The information given to the police that an attempt would be made to blow up the Tauride Palace, where the sessions are held, caused it to be surrounded with police and troops. All gatherings of people were forbidden and machine guns commanded all the approaches.

The religious service preceding the opening was conducted by the Metropolitan Antonius, and a large number of Bishops and other high ecclesiastics wearing mitres and golden copes. It was made the occasion for a great display of patriotic enthusiasm on the part of the Conservative and Moder ate members. The national hymn was repeatedly sung and the Emperor was vigor-

The Duma was formally opened by Senator Goluboff, who delivered a message from the Czar expressing the Emperor's best wishes for the Duma's success and his hope that the country would prosper under

the new régime. Nicholas Komiakoff, who is a son of the famous Sla vophil poet and is a former marshal of the nobility and a distinguished member of the Octobrist party, was elected President of the Duma. He was supported NEWS OF TAFT BY WIRELESS, by the Constitutional Democrats and Nationalists. His opponent was Count Bobrinsky of Kief, a reactionist. Komiakoff received 371 votes out of the 442 members

> of the Duma. While the deputies were entering the hall Premier Stolypin approached the Metropolitan and received his blessing and the pontifical kiss on both cheeks. He remained present throughout the session

> The opening remarks of Senator Goluboff vere as follows: "His Majesty the Emperor has charged me with the high duty of bidding the members of the third Duma welcome in his name, and he implores God's blessings on the work before us-of establishing order and peace in our beloved fatherland, of promoting the enlightenment and well being of the peoples, of consolidating the new State organization, and of strength-

ening the great and indivisible Russian empire. As soon as the speaker mentioned the Emperor he was interrupted by cheers which lasted several minutes. The open ing ceremonies, which included the taking of the oath of office, was followed by a recess, and it was at the conclusion thereof that M. Komiakoff's election as president took place. He made a speech of thanks to the delegates for selecting him for the honor. He declared his faith in a bright future for indivisible Russia. He said he believed that the Deputies, fulfilling the Czar's sovereign will and forgetting party creative legislative work. [Loud cheers.]

strife, would restore peace to Russia by He made no allusion to the Constitution, though urged by the Constitutional Democrats to do so. He said to do so would only create initial discord. After his speech the Duma adjourned pending his reception by the Czar as president.

The whole ceremony was as lacking in incident as a court function, justifying the comment of an observer: "It is the Government's Duma, not the people's." Even the outward aspect of the assembly betrays its composition. With the exception of forty or fifty priests and a handful of peasants the Deputies comprise a black costed, well tailored crowd, strongly contrasting with the strange and picturesque medley in the former Dumas. There was a total absence of popular interest in the meeting. The only occupants of the public galleries were a small party of students. Nobody on the streets showed the least concern in the proceedings. It was a complete and significant contrast to former naugurations.

Premier Stolypin showed especial favor to the peasants. During the recess he summoned them to his presence and they conversed at length on their local needs and

Later in the afternoon the Council of the Empire, or upper house of Parliament, was opened by President Akimoff with the

The city is quiet. A few hundred students assembled in the vicinity of the palace, but they did not attempt to make a demonstration. A score of mounted patrols on the quays and in the principal thoroughfares were more than sufficient to preserve order. The only discordant note was struck by the Social Democrats, who remained in the committee room during the reading of the Emperor's greeting and entered the main hall only when it was necessary to sign the oath. The Constitutional Democrats showed no marked enthusiasm in singing the national hymn or in the cheering, but otherwise they participated lecorously in the proceedings

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The Garment \$2.50 front and pearl buttons. Shirts-sizes 34 to 44.

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It is because of our absolute confidence in the intrinsic merits of the Saks-Banister Shoes that we unhesitatingly commend them as the foremost products of American skill in shoemaking.

> ME LEATHERS - MANY EXCLUSIVE MODELS AND EVERY SIZE.

Saks & Company

HOWARD GOULD BRINGS INCODY

IN RESISTING HIS WIFE'S SUIT FOR SEPARATION.

His Counsel Speaks of "An Adventuress Who by a Fraud Induces a Young Man to Enter Into a Marriage With Her"-Alleged Confession Made to Helen Mer.

The relations between William F. Cody,

petter known as "Buffalo Bill," and Katherine Clemmons, now Mrs. Howard Gould, will probably be a feature of the trial of Mrs. Gould's suit for a separation. Mrs. Gould's suit is based on allegations of oruelty and inhuman treatment. Mr. Gould's answer is a general denial of all the charges. Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court heard yesterday a motion to vacate an, order recently obtained by Howard Gould's lawyers for the examination before trial of Miss Helen Mer, a resident of London who is temporarily in New York. Mr. Gould's lawyers got such an order ex parte a couple of days ago and as soon as counsel for Mrs. Gould learned of it he notified the other side that he would move to vacate the order on technical grounds. He said in the argument yesterday that on the application for the examination of Miss Mer Howard Gould had made an 'affidavit setting forth that Miss Mer had made an affidavit in which she declared that Mrs. Howard Gould had confessed to her that before her marriage to Howard Gould she had maintained certain relations with Col. Cody. Miss Mer's affidavit was made in London in April, 1907. Mr. Gould had himself stated in his affidavit that he believed the relations between his wife and Buffalo Bill to have been meretricious and criminal, and

have been meretricious and criminal, and that she had decievied him at the time of their marriage by denying positively that any such relations had existed between herself and Cody.

"We desire." said Mrs. Gould's lawyer, "to vacate this order for Miss Mer's examination, for the reason that in a case such as this, where the wife has lived for eight years with her husband and has brought suit for separation, and support she should be confronted directly with the woman who makes the statement that twelve years ago, prior to the marriage, she had maintained certain relations with another man. This woman should be confronted with the jury and compelled to submit to cross-examination, like other witnesses. Even though the wife was guilty of improper conduct before her marriage that would not justify an abandon-

ment by the husband. It might possibly be put forth as a plea for an annulment of the marriage, but nowhere in the papers does it appear that Mr. Gould contemplates

Square

any such suit. Lawyep Anable, counsel for Howard Gould, insisted that Miss Mer's testimony was important and should be taken before

was important and should be taken before the witness departed for l'ingland, where a subpœna would not reach her. In support of Mr. Gould's afficavit vir. Anable said:

"There could certainly be nothing more provoking to a husband than the discovery that his marriage had been brought about by fraud. This, coupled with the discovery of misconduct on the part of the wife, seems to me to fully justify the taking of Miss Mer's testimony now. It does not seem at afl consonant, with justice that an adventuress who by a fraud of this character induces a young man to enter intomarriage with her is to be accorded the same measure of consideration as an innosame measure of consideration as an inno-cent person, and this should be taken into consideration in weighing Mr. Gould's alleged conduct toward his wife."

alleged conduct toward his wife."

As to a suit for annulment of recent years, the Court had frowned on such suits and in a recent decision it was held that it would be better on grounds of public policy that the deceived party should suffer. But in suits for separation and support, public policy does not enter so largely and the courts should uphold the rule that no person can be allowed to profit by

and the courts should uphold the rule that no person can be allowed to profit by his or her own fraud.

Counsel for Mrs. Gould replied that it would be unconscionable for the Court to allow a man who had lived eight years with his wife to attack her character now on the strength of something that happened three years before they were married.

Justice O'Gorman reserved decision Justice O'Gorman reserved decision. Katherine Clemmons attracted considerable attention as an actress in 1895, under the management of Col. Cody. She married Howard Gould in 1898 and they separated in September, 1896. In her complaint she asks for permanent alimony of \$250,000 a

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POSTUM

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